Enthusiastic Meeting in Interests of Nebraska's Caudidate.

ON THE SITUATION

Some Hints as to the Platform and Signs that Point to a Western Man-His Candidacy Without Subterfuge.

The Manderson presidential boom was hunched at Boyd's opera house last night under very favorable auspices. There was good attendance, nearly every seat in the lower part of the house being occupied, and the balcony being partly filled. In the audience were a number of women. At the back of the stage was a section of the Second Infantry band, the front and middle portions of the stage being filled with chairs, which were occupied by prominent citizens, among them being G. W. Lintinger, C. E. Yost, C. W. Lyman, Frank Murphy, T. S. Clarkson, W. V. Morse, L. M. Bennett, Guy C. Barton, C. K. Coutant, W. Randall, Louis Berka, A. H. Comstock, H. E. Palmer, P. A. Crapo, J. W. Furnas, W. N. Neson and Luther Drake.

C. J. Green called the meeting to order and announced that the meeting was called for the purpose of showing the respect and esteem in which the people of Omaha held their friend and fellow citizen. Owing to the fact that General Manderson would remain In Omaha but a short time, it was necessary to call the meeting on very short notice. Within the past few days, Mr. Green said, a few men had circulated a paper for the or-ganization of a Manderson club and over 1,500 signatures were secured. It was sug-gested, he said, that W. H. Alexander be selected for president of the meeting and selected for president of the meeting and the following men be named as vice presi-dents: Guy C. Barton, L. D. Fowler, W. H. Hanchett, C. K. Coutant, C. E. Yost, B. S. Baker, L. Drake, F. F. Roose, F. Colpetzer, S. K. Spalding, W. A. Smith, L. J. Drake, W. V. Morse, C. N. Dietz, H. E. Palmer, T. S. Clarkson, A. P. Tukey, C. C. Stanley and C. F. Weller. An executive committee, to shape the character and give force and direction to the movement in General Manderson's behalf Mr. Green announced, would be selected and announced later on. A motion was made and carried that the report be ratified.

MANDERSON FOR PRESIDENT. W. H. Alexander was then introduced, and W. H. Alexander was then introduced, and was heartily greeted by the large audience. He said: "I cannot help feeling grateful, ladies and gentlemen, for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me. It's a privilege for us to lift our voices in behalf of our distinguished fellow citizen, soldier and friend. The greatest political honor that can befall any man in any country on this earth is an election to the presidency of this United States. It is a laudable ambition to United States. It is a laudable ambition to desire this office. Ever since the birth of the nation this honorable aspiration has actuated great men. The various states, from the beginning of our national history, have taken pride in bringing forward their favorite sons. Nebraska has never taken more than an incidental part in such work. Today we have a grand commonwealth here; we have a num-ber of distinguished citizens; we have the opportunity to bring honor to our state by

conferring the highest of honors upon on of our own citizens. "The times demand conservatism in government; the demand is for a conservative man. The people want something besides a man with a hobby. We have vibrated between the extremes in the commercial and indus-trial world. Now there is a general senti-ment in favor of pursuing a middle course. It is especially fortunate that our distinguished fellow citizen is a man of a character ex-actly suited to these demands. Thirteen years ago he went into the United States senate, and in that body he achieved the highest honors. He served us admirably, and his career there has been such as to attract the attention of the nation and call forth ap-mentation from ocean to ocean. Today his probation from ocean to ocean. Teday his reputation is national, and it is with great pride that Nebraska should present his name to the national convention at St. Louis. It affords me unbounded pleasure to now introanxious to hear, our fellow townsman, General Charles F. Manderson."

GENERAL MANDERSON'S ADDRESS. The appearance of General Manderson was the signal for an outburst of applause which lasted for some time. When quiet was re but increasing its volume as he proceeded He was frequently interrupted by applause as he made a point which pleased his hear

President and My Fellow Citizens: would be callous indeed and wanting in the usual sensibilities of man, did I not feel to usual sensibilities of man, did I not feel to the very core of my heart this most compli-mentary gathering. I have been through varied experiences in my life; I have seen occasions when it required all my fortitude and all the determination that I possessed to perforn an act, but I doubt if at any time in my career I have felt more diffidence than I do in coming before you tonight. than I do in coming before you tonight. This is an occasion that would seem at first glance so personal to myself that proper modesty would require my retirement rather than my presence. But do not believe, my neighbors and friends, that I take this a at the bottom of this demonstration, at the foundation of that which now is, and of that which may be coming, there is in your hearts and in your thoughts more of a de-sire for the advancement of this great commonwealth than of myself.

"It is an unusual thing to open a campaign in the month of March. But this is a most exceptional and a most unusual year in the history of American politics. There is great activity in some quarters, and a most significant repose in others. Very soon there will be held a national convention of our three organizations of prominence, which will demand for the candidates whom they will place in the field the suffrages of the Amer ican people. I notice no headlong precipita tion or speed on the part of the candidates to attend the convention that is to be held at Chicago by our democratic brethren; nor does there seem to be a very great desire to lead that third party that was lately born out of the mire and slough of despond. The one organization would seem to be unconscious, and the other comatose; the one would seem to be suffering with a sort of paralysis; the other with what might be termed locomotor ataxia. (Laughter.) But the third organization to which most of these the third organization, to which most of those in this audience belong, is certainly alive and in good spirits. Those who seek the nomination at its hands or those for whom it is sought, are many; they cannot be num-bered on the fingers of one hand, and al-ready there is activity in the camp of those who desire the leadership of the great re-publican organization in this year of grace and victory, 1896. (Applause.) And the reason for this activity on the one hand, and this lack of it on the other, is because it is in the air, and written on the stars, that this (Applause.) It makes no difference who may be selected as the standard bearer, he will stand on a platform that will so commend itself to the reason and judgment of the American people that he will be carried tri-umphantly to victory. (Applause.)

WHAT PLATFORM WILL SAY. "Now, upon what will be stand? That platform will be built honestly, candidly, and I do not believe that there will be in it aught of subterfuge or of double dealing. It has been said that platforms are made to get in upon, but are of no account when a party is in power. It will not do in this year, 1896, to construct such a platform; it must be emphatic and decided as to what it proposes to do. And what will it propose to do, in the exercise of good judgment and political honesty? The man nominated at St. Louis will stand upon a platform that in the first place will, with no uncertain sound, repeat the doctrine of protection. (Ap-plause). And it will be a protection that means protection; not a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, but a tariff for protection, let the revenue be what it will. with incidental protection, but a tariff for protection, let the revenue be what it will. (Applause). For I submit to you that the experience of the last few years has taught as that it is better to have a protection that will lead to a surplus than to have a tariff that will lead to shortage and the issuance of bonds. (Applause).

"There will be in this platform upon which our candidate will stand, another principle of this state—both in the way of citizens of this state—both in the way of citizens of this state—both in the way of citizens of the same candidate will stand, another principle.

MANDERSON FOR PRESIDENT that has gone glimmering under the rule of Grover Cleveland, and that is the principle-not new, for it was advocated by some of the wise forefathers of the republic, but it was resurrected so that it seen.ed like a thing with life freshly given to it by that great republican, James G. Blaine of Maine (Applause). That is the doctrine of reciprocity, and our platform will announce it in no uncertain and no unmeaning terms. We will again propose to embark upon that equality of trade that means so much to the prosperity of this nation. Why, one might almost stop here and say that there was a platform broad enough and strong enough for success. But the republican party at St. Louis will meet every other issue that will present itself for the deliberation of the American voters this fail. And what next in the natural order will come? As a part of and naturally flowing out of protection and reci-procity will come the extension of the com-mence of this country by the upbuilding of the merchant marine, apart from mere coast-wise trade. We will take for American ship the use of every sea, and our vessels shall ply to evrey port where trade can be found under the doctrine of reciprocity, and with this, because of the fact that trade follows the flag shall come the buildtrade follows the flag, shall come the building up of a navy such as shall command the respect of the whole world. (Applause). THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

"And that is a necessary condition-a con dition of preparation for defense and offense -if we are to pursue the third doctrine of importance that will be placed in that plat-form, and that is that while we will have no entangling alliances with the nations of Europe, there shall be no entanglements of the nations of Europe on this continent, and with an emphasis that will mean something. we will proclaim the Monroe doctrine, adapted to the times. (Applause.) And as a further incident of that aggressive policy upon which this country must enter to maintain its great supremacy will come the de-mand for the building by American capital, and I hope by the American government, of

"And what else? I am not one of those who believe, and I do not think the republican party believes, in the unnecessary accession of new territory. Our country is a large one, with diverse interests, depending upon the various sections of the country; it is not well to enlarge it unnecessarily. But certain things are needed for our own protection and for our own national existence. I do not think that any true American can look upon the map of this continent without feeling in-dignation, at least, that those outposts, the islands of the Caribbean rea and the Ber-mudas belong to foreign powers. (Applause.) They stand there with the flags of foreign nations flying over them, a constant threat to our peace and to our existence. I hope the time will come when some, at least, of the iclands of the Caribbean sea-sye, Cuba herself, may be in a position to be a part of this great country of ours. (Applause.) And looking to the west, I think that we can feel assured that under republican domination and control the disgraceful story of Hawaii will not be repeated, but that a republican president, looking upon the effort of that island for annexation to this republic, will not hold her off and seek to place a queen again upon the throne, but will eay, "Welcome" to that fair

island of the Pacific ocean. (Applause.)
"What else will there probably be in this platform of ours? The demand-and this is a demand in which we of this state are par-ticularly interested—we will repeat the demand that we made four years ago, that, the government lands in the ard and semi-arid regions shall be granted to the states for pur-poses of irrigation and improvement and crestry. I think it unfortunate that this was not done in this state years ago. We demanded it in the platform of 1892, and we will repeat the demand, and I hope we shall work up to its full accomplishment during

the next republican administration.
"What else is there? The platforms of both parties usually indulge in some glittering generalities about the proper recognition of the services of the veterans of the war and care for the old soldiers. We will repeat that and in the platform of the republican party made at St. Louis it will not be meaningless phrases, to be ignored by the officials of the government when they come to deal with the old soldier.

to deal with the old soldier.

"And what else? The candidate of the republican party will stand upon a platform that will insist upon greater and fairer restrictions of criminal and pauper immigration. (Applause) It will insist upon a careful and worthy bestowal of that greatest boon that man can be given—the boon of American citizenship, and that proper safe-guards shall be thrown about the laws of naturalization, and that by every means that the law can accomplish the immigrants who are to take advantage of American citizenship shall have the proper preparation, and we shall say that worthiness of American cit zenship shall be demanded of every man who proposes to cast a ballot, and with no incertain sound that platform will again de mand and insist that all over this broad land we shall have an horest bellot and a fair count of the votes. (Applause).

PRACTICAL BIMETALLISM. "And what else? Will it be silent upon this great question of finance? No. I believe it will declare more emphatically and in more definite terms—terms that will not be liable to double construction—in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money metals. It will declare in favor of bimetall'em that can be accomplished, not for the free coinage of ence to any other nation of the earth. But simply do what it is our duty to do, and Liat is to use every effort in the world to secure an international conference and leave neighbors and friends, that I take this as England out of the conference, (Applause.) a compliment solely to myself. I believe that The advance that the bimetallic idea has made upon a safe basis in Germany and France is most marked. I believe it would make fair headway in England if it were permitted to do so, but I do not believe that England, standing in the position which she occupies as a great money power, will enter into any scheme for bimetallism until she is forced to it by the action of the other nations. I be lieve that this platform will contend for the securing of bimetallism by that method, and for the use of both metals on such a basis and under such legislative conditions that every dollar, whether gold, silver or paper of this country shall be equal to every other

dollar. (Applause.) "What else will there be in this platform" It will repeat again that while in this country there shall be the fullest religious lib-erty, there shall be no union of church and state in this republic. (Applause.)

the support of sectarian schoole in 1896 as i did in 1892. It will insist that the publi money shall be used for public schools. (Ap plause.) And it will insist that these school hall be made so excellent that private schools will close in competition with them. (Ap-

"Now, then, my friends, these, in general terms, will be the planks of that platform on which the candidate of 1896 will stand, and upon that platform, as I verily believe, there will come peace and plenty, protection and prosperity and power

HIS OWN CANDIDACY.

"I dread beyond expression to say anything is my duty to do so. I think a man never appears to more disadvantage than when he attempts, before a public audience, to talk of himself; yet I think it is due to you that should speak somewhat of myself. received in years past at your hands nothing but kindness. I think I have been appre-ciated by this community and by this state at far beyond my worth. I never, I think have been charged with anything like doub! dealing or dishonesty of purpose. Monti-ago-indeed, the time runs almost into year-friends of mine, too appreciative, think, of my powers and placing too high value upon my abilities, suggested to me to advisability of putting myself in training, as they expressed it, for 1896. I said no, I did not want to do that. I have had twelve years of public life, at some personal sacrifice, and long ago announced my intention of re-iring from public life. Four years ago I tiring from public life. Four years ago announced this determination to those who were near me and who had a right to know something of my future. I announced that from every stump last fall and was active in the canvass for the purposs of electing as my successor a staunch, a tried and a true republican, and I believe that when John M. Thurston was elected we got that men. Thurston was elected we got that man. (Ap-

letters and personal appeals, there came this urging. I protested against it, repeating what I have already stated. But the insistence seemed to grow with my opposition, until at last it seemed unfair—it was unseemly—that I should longer stand out. This was in Jansey and peace and harmony would result from Several Sound Money Republicans Vote for I should longer stand out. This was in January. I said, 'All right; I will neither seek nor decline this great office; I will simply remain passive, and you can go on with this

movement if you think it is well sdvised."
"Now, my action has received a most unincse who are with me on this behalf was simply for the purpose of destroying the political fortunes of a great American leader. To speak plainly, I have been charged with being a mere delivery wagon, so that the political fortunes of one man, or of one of a set of men, might be upbuilt and the downfall of another might be accomplished. I have never felt anything so cruel as I have felt that charge, and I de-Crook, both institute establishment of Fort 7 is sire with a set of men, and a complished of the charge, and I de-Crook, both institute establishment of Fort 7 is sire with a set of men, and a complement of the continuous samply disproved this statement. Manderson could not be nominated. The history of politics amply disproved this statement. Manderson could not be nominated. The history of politics amply disproved this statement. Manderson could not be nominated. The history of politics amply disproved this statement. Manderson would go into the St. Louis convention not only with the advantage of a national reputation and a wide popularity. kind, severe and cruel criticism. It has been have felt that charge, and I de-sire with all the force that is in me to repudiate it and to say that the man who makes it is false to him-self and basely unjust to me. Why, these

self and basely unjust to me. Why, these great men who are named prominently for the candidacy in 1896 are, every man of them, those with whom I have been associated for many years. Take that splendid champion of protection, Major McKinley—(applause)—we lived together in the town of Canton, O., in that close relationship that Canton, O., in that close relationship that exists between two struggling young lawyers. I know him but to respect and admire him, and can any man believe that I would take occasion to do an injury to him in his political prospects? If it was within in his political prospects? If it was within the nomination, I have the found only praise for the character and career of General Manderson. All man. When he was vice president of the United States, it was my fortune to be the president of the United States senate, and during the years that I acted in that ca-pacity we were both in that close associafrom natural to the two positions. I have for him the very heartiest respect. Is it to be supposed that that man would seek me out for such a purpose, or that I would do aught that was mean to either hurb or help him? With Senator Allison of Iowa I have had twelve years of the closest personal and official relationship, and with Speaker Reed, that well-equipped parliamentarian, that great man from Maine, I have been on terms of closest intimacy for years. Not one of these men would for a single moment think that I would be guilty of action so base as that. Yet some of their miserable followers are mean enough and base enough to make that charge.

EASTERN MAN IMPOSSIBLE. "This St. Louis convention is destined to be one of the most interesting ever held in this country. What its outcome may be no man can tell. I have just returned, from what might be called the political center of the United States. Being in Washington on professional business, I came in contact with men from all over the United States. I met those shrewd, sharp observers, the representatives of the press of the United States, who hold their fingers on the pulse States, who hold their fingers on the pulse of political movement, and who know it bet-er than any others, and the belief obtained that if Nebraska could cast her vote many fold for either Reed or McKinley, neither could be nominated. I give that simply as their statement; but I say to you that in the east, evidenced by the press, evidenced by letters that are written and by personal nterviews, there is a growing conviction hat the candidate of the St. Louis conven-

thor will be a western man. (Applause.)
"Now, I want it understood that I have no claim upon this state; no man has. (Applause.) This is not my state. This state belongs to itself. If this etate, by the action of its republican conventions to select delegates to the St. Louis convention, should see fit to honor me with the support of that delegation, I want it understood that there would not be from me, at any time, an ef-fort at direction of any part of that delegation, and whenever at any time that delegation, by its solid vote or a partial vote, can secure the election of any one of those great leaders of the party, I will say, 'God speed you in the work.' (Applaues.)

"Whether the vote shall be for McKinley,' Allison, Reed or Morton, it is immaterial to me; I can follow the banner of any of

these great leaders as a private in the "But, my friends, I have talked longer than I anticipated, I simply desired to take this occasion that your kindness has accorded me, to say what I have already said in print the first time an opportunity was given me to make the statement; I have said that victory would come this year; I think no man questions it, no matter what may be his to be achieved in the fall of 1896 there shall ome a new era in 1897. The signs of the times are propitious, not only for those of us who live here in the struggling state of Nebraska, so sorely tried for the last two or three years, but for the nation at large That armored cruiser, which contains as her precious cargo our national hopes-she whose sides is the a ction, with her deck protection. covered with the plate of equal rights to all, with her guns in turret, and with the American flag flying upon the masthead, with American seamen on board, will sail into the

plause). SHOULD PROCEED BOLDLY.

port of peace and prosperity in 1897." (Ap-

I. R. Andrews was then introduced, and briefly spoke as follows: "I am here tonight, Indies and gentlemen republicans, democrats and populists," he, "to urge upon you the nomination and consequent election of General Manderson to the presidency of this broad country. came to this meeting I was in formed that there would be more empty scats than those that would be occupied I am glad to find that this statement is no boine out by the facts. I am glad to know that you do not believe that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country.' I am glad to know that a soldier who fought to preserve this union is not without re-spect and fraternal attachment among his wn comrades.

"The trouble with us today is that we are afraid to stand up and assert our political beliefs. I have no doubt if every republican in this great state felt free to express his own preference for the nomination at the St. Louis convention he would unhesitatingly meet people today who tell us that Genera Manderson has no earthly show for the nomination. May I not ask what were the chances for the nomination of Hayes or Garfield before the convention assembled: And the man who would have dared prophes the election of Senator Allen would have been deemed worthy of confinement in an insane asylum. The other candidates for the republican nomination all have their qualifications, but General Manderson unites ill the good characteristics of Recd. Mc Kinley and Allison. He has excellent judg ment, he is sound on the tariff and financia questions, he is cool, he is loyal, he is true Therefore, I say when the name of Nebraska is called in the St. Louis convention, let her respond: 'Sixteen votes for General Man-derson, soldler, statesman and Nebsaskan.'"

SPEAKS FOR BUSINESS MEN. Chairman Alexander stated that there had been numerous requests for a business man' speech and that it was thought that no on could present this matter better than Guy Barton. Mr. Barton was received wit prolonged and hearty applause. He said "If the chairman had also anounced what ! would say he would have conferred an ever greater favor upon me. I am heartily is favor of a man of the mind and bearing of General Manderson for our next president The present incumbent of the chair has been tried and found wanting. need a change and I am of the opinion that no wiser selection could be made than that of our distinguished fellow townsman.

"I have recently returned from a trip through the east. I found that it was generally admitted there that the prominent cau-didates whose names are now before the public could hardly expect the nomination Being a Nebraskan, the name of Manderson was quite often brought forward in conversation with numerous easterners. On sides I heard him spoken of only in terms of highest praise. It was generally concede that the nomination would go to a wester

Strange as it may appear, Governor Me Kinley is not the choice of the manufacturers. New England is solid for Reed, New turers. New England is solid for Reed, New York is for Morton and Pennsylvania wil announce itself for Quay or rome other man These states constitute the great manufactur races states constitute the great manufactur-ing belt. They have always teen for a high protective tariff, but they are not in favor of McKinley. The business world has been so uppet during the past few years that man-ufacturing world. They do not craire any further disturbance because of the tariff. "I am a protectionist. I believe that in-

HIS CLAIM TO SUPPORT W. A. Saunders, president of the cit; council, made a short address. He said that it was a pleasure for him to advocate the mination of General Manderson. ture of large sums of money in this vicinity. He did not want to see the Nebraska delegation go down to St. Louis with its hands tied to McKipley or any other man but Charles F. Manderson.

Attorney Charles J. Greene responded to numerous calls. The first part of his address was upon the supreme importance of the principle of fair play. The republican all men should have fair play, and the country had been evoluted on that same propewould take occasion to do an injury to him
in his political prospects? If it was within
my power to give him the nomination, I
would give it to him. (Applause.) Take
Mr. Morton of New York—a most excellent

He had looked over 200 clippings from the
pross of this state and many other states.
In these he found only praise for the character and career of General Manderson. All
Mr. Horton of New York—a most excellent qualifications for the presidency. Even those papers which did not approve of his candidacy started out with a general eulogy of the

> The great objection to General Manderson was that he was too late in entering the lists. On this point Mr. Greene scored Senator Thurston severely. He said: "A prominent representative of this state pro-tests against the submission of this question to the people of the state, and yet he has said that he wanted to get near the people. He did want to get near the people, but he didn't want any one else to go there."
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> He, too, advocated a mean protective tariff, asserting that there was danger in high protection, as well as in free trade.

> No less than three times the people had repudiated a high protective tariff, and the republican party could not afford to have those states again descri it this year, as they did in 1892.

FROM CHAIRMAN TO CHAIRMAN. Mr. Smyth Makes Some Suggestions to Mr. Martin.

C. J. Smyth, claiming to be the chairman of the democratic state central committee yesterday transmitted to Euclid Martin claiming to be the chairman of the demo cratic state central committee, the follow-

claiming to be the chairman of the democratic state central committee, the following letter:

OMAHA, March 7.—Hon. Euclid Martin, Postmaster, City of Omaha: Dear Sir—The democratic state central committee has been informed that a certain committee, of which you are chairman, pretends to have authority to represent the democracy of the state of Nebraska and to have the right to call, in the name of that democracy, a convention to send delegates to the national democratic convention to be held at Chloago on the 7th of July next. Without admitting either the authority or the right claimed by your committee, but, on the contrary, always denying the existence of both, and at all times asserting and defending its own right to be recognized as the regularly constituted representative of the democracy of Nebraska, the democratic state central committee, of which I have the honor to be chairman, has instructed me to invite your committee, through you, to submit to the democratic voters of Nebraska, at a primary election, this question: "Shall the United States, without the aid or consent of any other mation, restore the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio of 13 to 12". Our committee proposes this question for the decision of the democracy of this state because we believe that the delegation to the Chicago convention should truly reflect the views to the democracy of this state because we believe the silver question is the main issue which separates those who support your organization from the democratic whose support your organization from the democratic who support your organization from the democratic who support the regular democratic who support the laws of the state of Nebraska, and that no one be permitted to vote thereat who is not qualified under that law and the regulations of the democratic county.

The committee als

Douglas county.

The committee also proposes that the decision of the voters shall be evidenced by a majority vote and shall be binding as an instruction on the delegates to the national convention, and that the organization against which the decision is rendered shall not send a contesting delegation to the democratic national convention in Chicago.

Awaiting an early reply, I am, respectfully,

C. J. SMYTH,
Chairman.

M'KINLEY BOOMERS HIRE A HALL.

Rented the Exposition Building for Convention Week. ST. LOUIS, March 7 .- Thomas F. Clohesy

of Cincinnati and W. B. Gaitree of Columbus a committee representing the Ohio Republican league, are here as the representatives of Governor McKinley to secure headquarters for him during the national convention in une and have succeeded in securing the Exposition building for the entire week he convention. The large music hall, with a seating capacity of 3,600 people, and large rooms for committee purposes, besides the halls and corridors, are included in the contract. The building will be used exclusively as the headquarters of the McKinley forces and meetings will be held every day. Some of the greatest political crators in the counry will deliver speeches there for McKinley during the convention week. The Exposition building is centrally located, and but a few plocks from the convention auditor um sleeping accommodations will be provided there, the leaders of the McKinley forces having arranged for ample rooms at the Planters and Southern hotels. It is stated that defnite arrangements have been made by the St. Louis with 5,000 McKinleyltes when the

Unanimous for Allison. MASON CITY, Ia., March 7 .- (Special Telegram.)-The republican county convention to select delegates to the state convention was held here today. The following were chosen: James Rule, J. H. Wheeler, G. W. Richardson, W. C. Tompkins, James E. Blythe, M. E. Bitterman, A. H. Cummings, W. H. Low and William Leets. They are unanimous for Allison. A resolution favor-ing the Erwin bill for maintaining four addi-tional normal schools, was unanimously adopted. Morton Endorsed for the Presidency

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 7 .- The republican convention of the Thirty-first congressional district today elected delegates to the national convention, and adopted resolutions favoring a sound currency and endorsing the administration of Governor Morton and his candidacy for the presidency. Wisconsin Convention for McKinley

MILWAUKEE, March 7 Six count'es held republican conventions today. All delegates were instructed for McKinley. Nine ing for McKinley, although three did not in

Policemen Will Ride Wheels. NEW YORK, March 7 .- The bicycle squad has proved satisfactory beyond anticipation When spring comes all New York's asphalt and macadam streets will be policed by officers on whee's. This was decided upor at a meeting of the police board last night There was also formally ordered the estab-lishment of the Bertillon system of identifying criminals as a regular adjunct of New York's police system.

Open for Homestead Entry. NEGAUNEE, Mich, March 7 .- Over 70,000 cres of arable land, from which timber has been cut, have been surrendered by the

held for bona fide homestead entries. Small Bank Failure in Missouri. ST. JOSEPH. Mo., March 7.—State Bank Examiner Jones took charge of the Farm-ers' bank of King City tonight. King City is thirty miles east of this city. The liabili-ties are about \$65,000; assets are not given.

Carlisle for Senator.

TWO BALLOTS AMID GREAT CONFUSION

FRANKFORT, Ky.,

Legislature Thrown Into an Uproat Over the Attempt of the Popus lists to Lend a Stampede to Blackburn.

The senatorial contest today resulted in a stompede on one ballot and a panic on the other and bordering on riot in both. The friends of Senator Blackburn thought he was elected at the end of the first ballo and began celebrating. Before the confusion subsided for the announcement, word was sent everywhere that Blackburn was elected It was a mistake that was easily made dur party was conceived in the proposition that ing such a stampede, but it is the general opinion that it required great efforts to prevent the election of Secretary Carlisle o the next ballot. The republican leaders in the house became confused, if not demor alized, early in the morning, when they permitted the postponement of the Dunlap Kauffman contest till Monday, instead o carrying out the decree of last night's caucus ouet Kauffman the first thing and get Durlap in before the senate could re taliate previous to the joint ballot. pair between Weissinger, a hard money democrat, and Chambers, republican. When it became evident that unless this pair were broken Blackburn would be elected, Weissinger from his sick bed in the hotel release Chambers, if the latter would vote for Car lisle. This act defeated Blackburn, as the stampede had reached its climax. The "sound money" democrats had gone to Blackburn, while the republicans were rushing to Carlisle. The vote of Chambers for Carlisle did more than all the governors, pre-siding officers and sergeant-at-arms for order. There was a panic when Replyons, republican of Newport, said he would vote for Blackburn if the republicans went to BOTH SIDES CAUCUSING.

Tonight both sides are holding conference for the contest Monday and the feeling against the so-called bolters is intense on both sides. Without Weissinger unconditionally paired Blackburn cannot be elected. The republicans will pair with Weissinger only on condition that the member pairing with him be allowed to vote for Carlisle. Violatte and Carroll may come to Black burn. Speight voted for Blackburn today fo the first time, but declares tonight he wil never do so again. The republicans insis that they will seat Duniap in Kauffman's place Monday before there is another join

Senator Elliston again led off by voting for Carlisle. He was followed by Senators Holloway, Noe, Salyer, Smith and Stephen-

The republicans again voted solidly for Boyle, Baird was the first democrat in th house to vote for Carlisle. After him cam Carroll, Dougherty, Norman, N. N. Ricc Speight, Swinford, Violett, Walker and Witt There were no speeches of explanation today from any one until the roll had nearly been completed, when Populist Poor arose and said that it had been said that there was no hope to elect Blackburn. He now believed that that time had now arrived. He cast his vote for Blackburn, (Cheers. Then one by one, amid cheers from the friends of Blackburn, the following democrats changed to Blackburn from Carlisle: Elliston, Smith, Witt, Stephenson, Dough-erty, Noe, Salyer, Baird, Holloway, Rice,

Mr. Baird, in explaining his vote, said that he was opposed to the democratic nominee's views on the currency question, but as there was not any chance to elect his candidate, he would cast his vote for that candidate. (Wild cheers.)
Senator Holloway also spoke in explanation
as did Senator Salyer. They took the ground

that it was their duty to vote for the nomi-nee whenever there was a chance to elect him. Representative Chamber, who was paired with Senator Weissinger, said that he wished to vote. Senator Bronston protested the pair was not broken. Mr. James arose and changed his vote to John G. Carlisle. At this Representative Lyons arose an used the wildest excitement by saying that if any attempt was made to elect John G. Carlisle he would vote for Blackburn. Th

of Blackburn. CHANGED TO CARLISLE. Speaker Blanford arose and said that when it became certain that a sound money repub-lican could not be elected he would follow his people's wishes and vote for a sound money democrat. He changed his vote to Carlisle amid the wildest excitement. Men jumped on chairs and cheered wildly. lozen members clamored for recognition and the chair rapped for order for five minutes in vain. The assembly was in a turmoil

statement was wildly cheered by the friends

The friends of Blackburn were elated and thought they saw victory in the air. Senator Bronston finally got the floor. He said that Chambers (republican), who had voted in spite of his pair for Carlisle, was not entitled to vote at all. A point was raised here that he was out of order and a motion was made for a recall of the roll. The chair ordered the galleries cleared and

this was done after some confusion. The scene on the floor baffled description. The sound money men held a consultation and urged each other to change to Carlisle. Several republicans, who had already voted for Carlisle, declared that they would not change and this seemed to make it certain that Blackburn was the coming man. After the lobbles and galleries had been cleared he chair announced the result of the forty

Howard moved to adjourn, but Bronston bjected, and turmoil again arose. "I want to give an opportunity to the sound money democrats to elect Carlisle," said he. The roll was ordered called on the motion to idjourn, and the motion was lost. Representative Lyons completely lost his

Boyle, 59; Blackburn, 60; Carlisle, 5,

head and swore that he would try to defeat any attempt to elect Carlisle. In this he was couraged by the friends of Blackburn. In explaining his vote on adjournment he said that if the republicans would say that they intended to try to elect a republican, he would vote aye.
Salyer called him to order and Lyons, after saying that as he was called to order by the

friends of Carlisle, he would vote no. He

was cheered by Blackburn's friends. Representative Chambers here received note from Mr. Weissinger, with whom h was paired. Mr. Weissinger said: "I re lease you from your pair and you are at lib-erty to vote as you please."

The announcement of the refusal of the assembly to adjourn by the presiding officer raised interest to fever heat again. Several republicans voted against adjournment

general assembly adjourn until Menday a: 12 o'clock. Republicans filibustered in an attempt to stave off another ballot. The chair ruled that when the assembly adjourned it be until 11:59 on Monday morning. Senator Bronston tried his best to persuade the chair that his ruling was in-"I say," he cried, "away with these dila-

and had. Speaker Blanford voted that the

one, be it either Boyle, Blackburn or Carlisle.' Senator Blanford withdrew his motion to adjourn and the roll was ordered called for another ballot. The confusion broke

pectancy.

The second ballot resulted as follows

Carl sign 15. The speake Blackburn, 49; Carl'sle, 15. The speaker decided no quorum. An effort was then made to adjourn, but this was fruitless. The joint assembly then adjourned until

and every one was on the tiptoe of ex-

Senator Holloway, democrat, voted for Car isle, as did Noe, Salyer and Smith. It is evident that the republicans are refusing to vote, with the idea of breaking a quorum. Representative Baird, democrat, voted for

When Representative Chambers was called, be arcse and said that he had as much right to change his vote as others. "I have said before that whenever it became impossible to elect a sound money republican I would vote port before the crowd in the court house

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for a sound money democrat." He voted for Carlisle. Senator Bronston asked if Chambers had been released from his pair with Weissinger. Ciolett then arose and presented the pledge

cussion arose in which the genuineness of the signature was brought into question. Speight protested against Chambers casting whether the signature of Weissinger to the note releasing him from the pair had been

already mentioned, which released Chambers

on condition that he vote for Carlisle. A dis-

Chambers arose and withdrew his vote for Carlisle (for the present only) he said. Dougherty, Furnish, Norman, Speigh Stout, Walker and Violett voted for Carlisle The two populists, Poor and Edrington, again voted for Blackburn. The ballot resulted: Blackburn, 49; Carlisle, 15; total, 64, which the chair decided was no quorum. Senator Jones moved that the assembly adjourn until Monday at noon. Before the vote on the motion to adjourn was completed Senator Bronston arose and said that he understood Senator Ogivie was getting very sick. He therefore withdrew his objection to the motion to adjourn, and the exciting times were over until Monday.

PEARL BRYAN'S EXECUTIONERS.

Their Transfer to Kentucky Under Discussion in Court. CINCINNATI, March 7.-Sheriff Plummer of Newport, Ky., today demanded possession of Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling, held in the jail here for the murder of Pearl Bryan. have been held here pending an investigation, although they were indicted weeks ago by the grand jury of Campbell county, Kentucky, and Governor Bushnell of Ohio honored the requisition of Governor Bradley for the prisagainst them here also, but these were dismissed in order to have the prisoners transferred to the county where Pearl Bryan was

The attorneys for the prisoners contested the extradition and on the regularity of these papers the arguments before Judge Buckwalter began at 9 o'clock this forenoon. The hearing proceeded with no such demonstrations as those around the court house and jail last Saturday when the same cases were called. The court room was crowded, but there were no large crowds in the street and no trouble is anticipated today on either side

of the river.

The principal point of attack upon the papers was the affidavit accompanying the indictment, and it was purely technical largely depending upon verbal forms. So far as the court's rulings have been made, it appears that the arguments have little weight, and unless something more impor-tant is presented the hearing may be terminated at any time by an order to deliver the prisoners to Sheriff Plummer. If this is dong arrangements are made for their transAMUSEMENTS.

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#### March 12, 13, 14—Canary & Lederer's New York Casino production, THE MERRY WORLD, with original New York cast. BOYD'S Commencing Sunday Matines March 8 to 15, Excepting 14. The Woodward Theater Co.

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Sunday Matinee: "NOT GUILTY."

Sunday Night: "THE MIDNIGHT WATCH." Prices: 10 Cents to All Parts of the House. Change of play every performance.

would have time to tell the result on the This afternoon Judge Buckwalter overruled the motion to discharge the prisoners on the ground of the irregularity of the These men were arrested in this city and further hearing on the validity of requisition papers, and does not state when the same will be given a further hearing. Court ad-journed at 12:30 until 2 p. m., when the court may announce the rest of his pro-

A patrol wagon was kept in waiting inside oners two weeks ago. The men had charges the court yard during the forenoon and it order to transfer the prisoners as soon as the

order of the court is given. Judge Buckwalter overruled all objections to the delivery of Jackson and Walling, and remanded them to the custody of Sheriff Plummer, but stayed proceedings under the order until next Saturday in order to allow time for a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus if desired by the prisoners.

Woman Guilty of Manslaughter. DETROIT, March 7 .- Mrs. Alice Lane, who yesterday was found guilty of manslaughter, was sentenced this morning to ten years in the penitentiary. Mrs. Lane was the proprietress of the lying-in hospital where Emily Hall, the English girl sent to this country by Rev. Jonathan Bell, died from the effects of a criminal operation. Dr. Seaman was recently convicted on the same charge and given a like sentence.

Manufacturing Plant Destroyed.

CHEROKEE, Ia., March 7 .- (Special Telegram.)-The Cherokee Novelty Manufacturing company's plant burned this morning. Total loss estimated at \$4,500; no insurance.